

Carmel Pine Cone

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1923

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CAL.

Vol. IX, No. 34

Carmel Scientists to Record Eclipse

The Carmel astronomical expedition, headed by Dr. Alfred E. Burton and James H. Worthington, is on deck at Lompoc, about 175 miles from this city, in Santa Barbara county. Along with the leaders of this expedition are several of the staff of scientists of the local Carnegie Institute and Professor Ritchie of Mt. Wilson Observatory.

Next Monday, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, for the first and last time this century, a total eclipse will be observable in California and Mexico.

This planetary phenomena will afford an experience long to be remembered. In this city the sun will be ninety-eight per cent covered during the noon hour.

When the moon's shadow rushes by at the rate of 2000 miles an hour, fifty miles west of Carmel, some of the stars will be visible and the landscape will display an unusual gloom. It will be necessary to turn on the electric lights. At Point Conception, short distance from Lompoc, the duration of totality will be nearly two minutes.

Entries Rolling in for Golf Championship

Entries for the state golf championship are piling up at a rate that indicates an even larger field than last year when 360 contestants teed off in the qualifying round. Practically every golfer of note in the state, as well as a great number who have not yet achieved golfing fame will be found competing at Del Monte and Pebble Beach during the week of the tournament, September 22 to September 30. It would not surprise officials of the California Golf Association if the entry list this year would go well over the four hundred mark.

Very few of California's crack golfers will be missing from the state tournament, despite the clash in dates with the national amateur championship at Chicago. It is the intention of some of California's stars like Jack Neville, Fred Wright of Los Angeles and Rober Lapham of San Francisco to go to Chicago for the purpose of playing in the qualifying round of the national tournament. So far as President J. A. MacKenzie of the State Golf Association has been informed, none of the California amateurs of note will be missing when players are paired for the first day's match play of the state tournament. Those who go to Chicago to play in the qualifying round for the national tournament will return immediately to play in the state tournament.

Wetzel-Muller Wedding

Bernard Wetzel, business man of this city, and Miss Elsie Muller were married last week in Seaside at the home of Leon G. Wolff. Judge Ernest Michaelis performed the ceremony. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Leon G. Wolff, Mrs. J. Eddy, John Scheurer and E. C. Hoffman. The recently completed cottage on Sixth avenue will be occupied by the newly married couple.

Miss Grace McKinstry a New York artist, who had a studio in San Francisco last winter, is occupying the Farleigh cottage on North Carmelo until the end of September. She recently spent a short time in Santa Barbara painting Portraits and flowers.

Hands Across the Sea

THE greatest disaster in modern times, times, perhaps of all time, involving the loss of thousands of lives, millions in property and many of the productive agencies necessary to the maintenance of life and health, occurred in Japan.

The National Red Cross has called upon the people of the United States, California, Carmel, to contribute of their abundance to a huge relief fund.

Whatever of resentment we of California and other western states feel toward the Japanese as a domestic economic problem should in no manner be weighed or considered in this matter of humanitarian help and mercy.

Carmelites, do your duty!

Contributions will be received at the office of the Pine Cone.

Americanism is Legion's Keynote

The keynote of the fifth annual convention of the American Legion, Department of California, attended by two representatives from Carmel—Argyll Campbell and Paul Flanders—was Americanism. The outstanding resolution on this subject was that empowering of the incoming commander to appoint a large ways and means committee for the purpose of raising a \$150,000 memorial endowment fund, income from which is to establish a chair in Americanization at the University of California, and the balance of which is to be used by the legion for employing a paid director of Americanization, whose duties shall be to have frequent conferences with school authorities and all other organizations interested in Americanization, working out a concrete and practical program for all of the three hundred local posts in California to use in Americanization work. This undertaking is probably the greatest ever attempted by any state in the Union.

Resolutions were passed asking teachers in public schools to instruct students in the proper meaning of our national holidays, supporting the Boy Scout movement, making November 11 a national holiday, asking for increased appropriation for the R. O. T. C., and the establishment of R. O. T. C. units in all high schools, asking Congress to exclude immigration for a period of five years and proper restrictions after that period, the total exclusion of all Oriental immigration into the United States, the proper instructions in the schools regarding courtesy due the flag, favoring legislation to prohibit child labor, opposing the use of public buildings by Eugene V. Debs and others convicted under the Espionage Act.

Arthur Gien of Yakima, Wash., was a recent visitor here, being a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gien. He returned last week.

Peninsula Wants Next Elks Meeting

Monterey, having landed the 1924 State Convention of the American Legion, is getting ambitious, and is now making a effort to have the 1925 Elks Convention in Monterey. The co-operation of the various chambers of commerce hereabout has been requested, hence the following:

The State Association, B. P. O. E., Gentlemen: The Carmel Chamber of Commerce wishes to join with the cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove, and all the communities of the Monterey Peninsula, in extending to your order a cordial invitation to hold your 1925 State Convention at Monterey. We do so in a spirit of hearty fellowship, and with entire confidence that you will find here on the Monterey Peninsula the ideal environment and conditions for such a great gathering. Of the unanimous good-will and hospitality of all our people you can be assured, and you will find us ready with all our organizations and resources to help you to make the 1925 Convention the biggest and most successful ever held.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to see your way to accept the invitation we offer.

Yours respectfully,
W. L. Overstreet, President.

Mrs. Bigelow Honored at Charming Dinner

In honor of Mrs. Charles Bigelow, who recently returned from a trip abroad, Mrs. Alicia Clark of Carmel Highlands gave a charming dinner at the Mission Tea House last week. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. D. T. MacDougal, Mrs. William Wulman, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. James, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Short, Miss Florence Silent, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Reynolds.

Peninsula Fair Repeats Success

The second annual Monterey Peninsula Industrial and Art Exposition closed its doors last Monday night.

The entire affair was an unqualified artistic and financial success. Four gala days and nights were programed and carried out without break or hindrance. Not the least of these special days was Carmel day, when the program included song numbers by Mrs. Roberta A. Leitch and Hal Bragg, instrumental solos by Walter Kelsey and Frederick Preston Search, and dancing by Joan Williams.

President Benjamin F. Wright and his aides on the exposition committee are being generously commended for their unremitting labors in behalf of the exposition.

Any publicity matter for the exposition was ably handled by John N. Hilliard of Monterey Peninsula Inc.

Carmel's Response to Red Cross Call

Contributions to the local Red Cross Japan relief fund, to 2 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

Cash	\$ 1.00
Miss F. V. Wilson	5.00
Friend	5.00
J. F. Devendorf	50.00
Pine Cone Press	5.00
Tilly Polak	5.00
B. G. Newell	15.00
Emily St. J. Leavens	10.00
Barbara B. Parker	1.00
F. G. Williams	3.00
Mrs. W. Judson Smith	5.00
T. N. C.	1.00
Herman Levinson	20.00
H. W. Fenner	10.00
Miss G. McDonald	2.00
G. F. Beardsley	15.00
Miss Fanny Reeves	1.00
Mrs. J. Geo. Taylor	10.00
Mrs. Alice Beardsley	15.00
Miss Ada Howe Kent	100.00
Miss Grace McKinstry	2.00

New Trespass Law is Stringent Measure

Large landowners, farmers, ranchers, orchardists, etc., are much interested in the operation of amendments made to the trespass law, which amendments read as follows:

Section 302. Penal Code of California. "Any person who wilfully opening, tearing down, or otherwise destroying any fence on the inclosed land of another, or opening any gate, bar, or fence of another and wilfully leaving it open without the permission of the owner, or maliciously tearing down, mutilating, or destroying any sign, signboard, or other notice forbidding shooting on private property; or

"Entering any inclosure belonging to, or occupied by, another for the purpose of hunting, shooting, killing or destroying any kind of game within such inclosure, without having first obtained permission from the owner of such inclosure, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 384C. Penal Code of California.

"Every person who wilfully or negligently, while hunting on the inclosed lands of another, kills, maims, or wounds an animal, the property of another, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Flavin Play Going Strong in New York

Martin A. Flavin, who has a beautiful home down at Carmel Highlands, is some playwright. His play, "Children of the Moon," is creating quite a stir and the critics are saying kind words about it. John Corbin writes as follows in the New York Times:

"Every now and then, of course, a play is written, submitted to a manager and produced, all within a few years. It seems but last year that there was an instance illustrating this—and comes now another, in the shape of 'Children of the Moon,' by Martin Archer Flavin.

"'Children of the Moon,' careful inquiry establishes, was written in March of this year, and all the world knows that it was produced nine days ago at the Comedy. Not only was it produced but it has been established that in the short period of its existence—five months, to wit, on a hasty calculation—

at least one other management than that of Jacob Weiser, who is responsible for the present production, was seriously considering doing it.

"Mr. Flavin, who is 39, was born in San Francisco. Although his business is in Chicago—he is general manager of a large manufacturing concern there—he still maintains a home in California, a few miles south of Monterey, and it was there that 'Children of the Moon,' situated in a similar locale, was written.

"Mr. Flavin started to write plays five years ago and in that period he has done five full-length plays and several short ones. None of the longer plays, except 'Children of the Moon,' has yet been produced, but most of the one-acters have been seen on various amateur and professional boards throughout the land.

"Two years ago his 'Casualties,' a one-acter, and 'The Blind Man,' a pantomime, were done at a special Sunday night performance at the Garrick by the Guild. Of all the plays that he has written, however, Mr. Flavin says that

there is only one, besides 'Children of the Moon,' whose production he would now permit.

"Due to a mix-up between two producing firms, Mr. Flavin was very doubtful, when he arrived here a fortnight ago, as to the possibility of his play being really produced. Though he reached New York in ample time to witness the daily rehearsals of his piece, he appeared at the theater only the night before the opening to attend the final dress rehearsal.

"Mr. Flavin has very definite ideas as to the course he set for himself in playwriting. Once he has thoroughly imbued himself with his idea for a play, he says, he attempts to write the first draft in about four or six weeks. Then he proceeds to make a second draft, in which, however, there are no essential changes. The play is then finished.

"His personal preference in serious drama, he says, is toward the morbid and the bizarre. His next play, however, and the one on which he is now working, is a comedy."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. W. M. GRATIOT—Works Bldg., Monterey, Cal.
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DR. MYRTLE CRAMER GRAY
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Pine Cone's Log of Literature & Art

Them Were the Days

J. G. Muddiman has written the life of his ancestor, Henry Muddiman, who founded the London Gazette in 1665, under the title of "The King's Journalist, 1659-1689." The book throws fascinating sidelights upon a period of English history which has never yet been fully explored, and upon the real beginnings of English journalism.

Muddiman's "New Letters," from 1667 to 1689, the manuscripts of which have been at Longleat, Wiltshire, since 1704, have been carefully examined. Mr. Muddiman compares the life of a journalist of those far-off days with that of the present.

"A remarkable contrast," he writes, "to a modern editor journeying to his daily work was presented by the be-wigged Seventeenth century news writer mounted on horseback and traveling to Whitehall or the 'Seven Stars' in the Strand, armed with a sword and a brace of pistols in his holster, because of the footpads at Knightsbridge."

Edinburgh Artist on Peninsula

Frank Morley Fletcher of Edinburgh, internationally known as one of the leading landscape and portrait painters, was a Peninsula visitor recently. Mr. Fletcher, with his wife, came here from Santa Barbara, where for the past two months he has been connected with the Summer School of Arts. He was the director of the school.

For fifteen years Fletcher has been director of the Edinburgh College of Arts, and as a teacher, critic and author, he stands high in world art circles. His book on wood block cutting is well known in this country, having been used in many of the schools. As fellow of the British Institute of Industrial Art, and as member of the Council of Design and Industries Association of London, he has accomplished important work toward bringing a closer relationship between industry and the arts.

Mrs. Fletcher is very talented, known widely as a story-teller for children and girls' clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are returning to their home in Scotland soon. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Oliver during their short stay in Monterey.

Daughter of a Talented Father

Formal presentation of a mural painting symbolic of the hills of Berkeley has been made to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Berkeley. The canvas, measuring 5 feet by 12

feet, dominates a side wall of the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Eucalyptus and oak, with rolling tree-studded hills and the Campanile rising from grassy slopes have been combined by Miss Merodene Keeler in a "study" planned to symbolize Berkeley. Miss Keeler's gift to the civic body of which her poet-father is the guiding spirit forms her first large canvas. For some years she has been devoting herself to the development of her artistic gifts, studying first at the California School of Arts and Crafts and later at the Hopkins Art Institute in San Francisco. Xavier Martinez, noted artist of the Piedmont hills, became interested in her work and took her into his studio to impart to her some of the elements of his genius.

My, That's Some Estate

John Fleming Wilson, author and playwright, who used to live in Carmel, devised almost all of his estate to Mary Ashe Miller, his friend of many years, it was revealed when the state inheritance tax appraiser filed a report valuing the estate at \$90,022.34.

In his will, drawn in 1921, the author stated he purposely left nothing to his wife, Alberta A. Wilson, because he had previously made a property settlement with her.

He left all of his personal effects, library and jewelry, to his father and mother, Joseph Rogers Wilson, and Viola E. Wilson.

In remembering Miss Miller, the author wrote in his will:

"To my friend, Mary Ashe Miller, in consideration of her helpful service and steadfast friendship during nearly a score of years past, I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, of whatsoever kind the same may be or wheresoever situated to which I may be entitled or of which I may die possessed."

Wilson served with the Canadian forces during the World War and was wounded 22 times.


He came to California to recuperate several months before he died. He had nearly recovered and had established himself at Venice, where he was writing scenarios. While shaving at his home March 4, 1922, his dressing gown caught fire from a gas heater, causing burns which resulted in his death the next day.

Oldest College Magazine

St. John's college, Cambridge, England, can claim to possess the oldest college magazine in the world. This was the Eagle, which was founded in 1858, and which included among its first contributors Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," Titus Oates, Roger Ascham, Ben Jonson and Wordsworth were all students at St. John's.

Good Printing at the Pine Cone.

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Toll Gates for Carmel Proposed

It is fortunate indeed for the people of Carmel that we have Perry Newberry. In these drab days of war and rumors of war, of earthquakes and electric storms, it is really refreshing to have just one Perry Newberry.

Perry asserted at last Tuesday's evening's meeting of the city trustees, during a discussion on the condition of our streets, that too many visitors come here, who, with their autos, are ruining our thoroughfares.

Newberry's remedy to keep these undesirables out, or to make them pay for wear and tear on our roads, is to erect at various entries into the city ornamental toll gates, where machines will be halted and the occupants forced to pay a fee to enter our fair and exclusive city.

This bit of proposed (by Newberry) legislation was referred to city attorney Argyll Campbell for an opinion as to its legality. We know what Campbell's opinion is. It would not look well in print.

Perhaps Perry is putting over another \$100,000 publicity stunt, such as the anti-Peninsula Inc. mass meeting proved to be.

If the trustees have their way there will be no change in the plan to erect the Ralph Chandler Harrison Memorial Library on Block 99. Addressed by Mrs. A. F. Fisher, John B. Jones, William and Edward H. Kuster advocating the original location met with no favor whatever from the board.

County Tax Rate on the Ascent

The taxpayers of Monterey county will pay county and state taxes for 1923-24 at a rate 4 1/2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation higher than last year. The increase is said to be due largely to additional high school and county hospital demand.

Following are the segregated items:

Advertising	\$.02
Current expense	.69
Hospital	.13
Roads	.40
Highway and bridge bonds	.17
Elementary schools	.41
High schools	.19
Salary	.28
Highway and maintenance	.06
Library	.084

Rate outside inc. cities \$2.384
Less road rate .40

Rate inside inc. cities \$1.984

The library rate applies to all districts except Pacific Grove and Monterey.

Mrs. F. B. Summers, daughter of John Glem, is visiting here. Her home is in Denver. Her husband is employed at Garnet, southern California, in the maintenance of way department. She will be here some time.

His Traces Remain

Will anything in the World war equal this? It was centuries before Christ that Alexander the Great marched to India, yet the kind of ration his soldiers consumed is of importance still. For from Iraq and Iran, through Makran and Sind, the trade-route is still marked by groves of date-palma. Now, dates were a principal element in the soldiers' meal, and, the fruit eaten, the stones were thrown aside in profusion, destined to be the progenitors of successive generations of palm-groves.

Judgment Not Always Wise

In general we do well to let an opponent's motives alone. We are seldom just to them. Our own motives on such occasions are often worse than those we assail.—W. E. Channing.

Pine Needles

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller of Pasadena are visiting Mrs. F. M. Hurd and Miss Charlotte Playter, in the Hurd cottage, at Mission Point, for a few days.

Following his very artistic and largely attended organ recital in the municipal auditorium in San Francisco, Warren D. Allen arrived here last Monday for a vacation. His family is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ancil King of Alameda were last week-enders in their cottage here. On Monday evening they gave a delightful dinner party at the Blue Bird Tearoom. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Overstreet, Miss Phyllis Overstreet and DeWitt Appleton Jr. The Kings will return in a day or two for a fortnight's sojourn.

Dr. and Mrs. J. George Taylor of Pasadena, who, with their family have been spending the summer at Gray Barnacle, have purchased from Mrs. Mary Herriek Ross two lots adjoining the Ross home on Camino Real. Miss Hildroth Taylor, Mrs. E. Taylor Houghton and little Elizabeth Houghton leave next week for Pasadena, while Dr. and Mrs. Taylor will remain in Carmel until the completion of their bungalow, now under way.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Helen G. Mueth, as executrix of the will of Agnes D. Signor, deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter mentioned, subject to confirmation by the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the county of Monterey, in the matter of the estate of said decedent, on or after Monday, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1923, all the right, title and interest of the estate of the said Agnes D. Signor, deceased, at the time of her death, in and to the real property hereinafter described, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has now, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than and in addition to that of said decedent at the time of her death, of, in and to those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Monterey, State of California, and particularly described and designated as Lots one and three, in Block one hundred fifty-four, Carmel Woods, as per official map thereof on file in the office of the Recorder of said Monterey County.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, Gold Coin of the United States of America, payable twenty-five per cent at the time of sale, balance on confirmation thereof and execution of deed.

All bids and offers must be in writing, and may be left at the law offices of Silas W. Mack, First National Bank Building, Monterey, California, or may be delivered to the undersigned personally, at Hotel La Playa, Carmel, California, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court at any time before the making of the sale.

Dated September 5th, A. D. 1923.

HELEN G. MUETH,
As Executrix of the will of Agnes D. Signor, deceased,
Silas W. Mack, Attorney for Executrix.

Date of first publication Sept. 8, 1923.
Date of last publication Sept. 22, 1923.

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PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Deed—Carmel Development Co. to John Glem. Lot 5, block 52, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Frances H. Gearhart to Aimee W. Doolittle. Lot 5 and north 20 feet of lot 4, block JJ, addition 3, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Decree Terminating Interest—L. N. Goldbeck, deceased, to Frances E. Goldbeck. Lots 1 to 6, block S, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Carmel Villas Co. to D. L. and Lillie Snider James. Part Carmel Highlands property.

Deed—Carmel Villas Co. to Claire M. Puffer. Part Carmel Highlands property.

Deed—Mary Paxton Ross to Ellen H. Taylor. North 35 feet of lot 11, block P, addition 1, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Mary Paxton Herrick Ross to Ellen H. Taylor. Lot 9, block P, addition No. 1, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Carmel Development Co. to Blanche M. Ayles. All block 83, addition 1, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Thomas Vincent Cator to Irene Campbell Cator. Lots 2 and 3, block KK, addition 3, Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Deed—Luis Tarango et ux to Martin and Mary Soto. South 280 feet of lot 5, block A, Carmel City.

DAYLIGHT HIGH AND LOW TIDES AT CARMEL

	Low	High
Aug 31	7:01 a. 2.1	2:17 p. 5.0
Sept 1	8:12 a. 2.1	3:36 p. 4.9
2	8:59 a. 2.8	3:41 p. 4.9
3	9:52 a. 3.0	4:32 p. 5.0
4	10:53 a. 3.1	5:25 p. 5.1
5	11:52 a. 3.0	6:18 p. 5.3
6	12:47 p. 2.9	7:09 p. 5.5

Vernal Dreams.

"Farming is a great life," remarks an exchange. "It is a positive joy to sit and look at the water, the clear moon streaming over the hills, the trees bursting into bud, the wild flowers peeping through the greening grass." As, truly farming would be a great life—if that were farming.—Boston Transcript.

A Versatile Hand.

A correspondent sends us this extract from "Jurgen": "Indeed, it is a sad thing, Sylvia, to be murdered by the hand which, so to speak, is sworn to keep an eye on your welfare and which rightfully should serve you on its knees."—Boston Evening Transcript.

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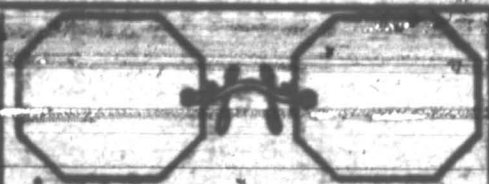
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Physical Basis of Life and Growth

By Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Carnegie Institution of Washington

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WITH the rapidly growing world population and the present age-old knowledge, or lack of knowledge of the means of production, and the need of increased production, a problem of supreme importance is facing the world.

Dr. MacDougal, Director of the Coastal Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., has made an exhaustive practical scientific study of the problem. The Pine Cone has been afforded the opportunity to present the result of his labors, contained in a lecture given under the auspices of the Carmel Library a short time ago.

The active material or protoplasm of all living things, including our bodies as well as those of plants, is a silvery gray semi-liquid or "solid" jelly. Such a substance is, of course, extremely impressible and may be modified by the most minute forces. It is highly irritable in the biological sense, and has a very delicate and ready power of accommodation to a wide range of heat, cold, dryness, moisture, radiant energy and other factors of the environment. It is sensitive to every wind that blows in the figurative sense, and out of its primitive irritability have developed the tropisms, or capacities, by which a plant leans toward the sun, curves its roots to send them downward into the soil or bends its stems upward, as well as our senses of sight, hearing, touch, etc.

The complex total of reactions which a plant may make to the climate in which it grows, and to the other plants with which it associates, constitute behavior, as in the same way our reactions to the things about us and the society in which we move is known as human behavior, although in nowise essentially different as to origin and character from that of the lowliest organism.

This reaction to the environment is also expressed in evolutionary development by which organisms have varied as they have come from the past to the present along various lines of descent and as they will continue to change with further existence.

The mode of action of protoplasm is universal but it would be incorrect to infer that the living matter of a slug and that of the rosebush which it infests are identical. Protoplasm is a generic term applied to all matter in the colloidal condition of a jelly which can absorb its components from the outside, include them in its structure and thereby increase its mass, or grow. The absorbed substances take the form of albumens, gums or mucilages, fatty substances termed lipoids and soaps. A make-up like this does not give an idea of simplicity, even to the novice in chemistry. The actuality masked by this definition is infinitely complex. Hundreds of compounds are included and their groupings may result in combinations as unlike as bronze, brass, and pewter, making organisms as different as a mushroom and a man.

It is obvious that a mass of delicate jelly such as the active matter of the cell which is made up of materials with the above range of properties might do many different kinds of things. In fact, the chemical nature of protoplasmic material is such that it may be expected to display reactions so numerous and varied, so constructively adaptive or suitable to the circumstances, and so full of apparent purpose, that a greatly restricted field is left for those who assume some extraneously derived vital force in

in running the protoplasm mill were made. These may have been of various colors, absorbing different patterns of the spectrum. The type of screen which has survived is that of leaf-green or chlorophyll. The chlorophyll of the plant cell, especially in leaves, absorbs radiations of certain wavelengths and the derived energy is ultimately used in the formation of sugars, proteins and other chemical combinations. These products of the leaf-mill are absolutely fundamental to the existence of the living world.

The formation of coal beds was the final result of this photosynthetic bygone ages, and when these and other accumulated remains of millions of years of the activity of vegetation are used the race will face the sternest necessity which it has encountered since the various ice ages. We may discover other coal deposits, find new subterranean lakes of oil, get gasoline from shales, make use of corn cobs, sawdust and seaweed, convert the power of our streams and harness the tides, but these are but petty economies deferring the day when, all of these proving inadequate, the major activities of the race, civilization in its present movement, and indeed the normal existence of man, will depend upon direct use of the energy of sunlight.

To select any plant or animal or form of cell as an original, or even as representing a primitive type, is to disregard the plain fact that any cell or any plant or any animal, no matter how simple it may appear to us, must have had at least a million years of evolutionary development behind it. It would be quite as rational to seek an example of primitive man among the inhabitants of New York, Chicago or Carmel. The experiences of thousands of centuries have been built into the organization of the cells or units of protoplasm as we know it. The chief quest and purpose of biological science is toward an analysis of the resulting complicated mechanism. Remote by their very minuteness, knowledge of the inner workings of these microscopic machines is very difficult to come by. We view them as might an observer drifting low over a city in a balloon. Something of the ordering of the streets and grouping of the buildings could be seen, and a few of the shriller, louder, less significant sounds might reach the ear of the pilot. But little comprehension would be gained as to the activities of the living inhabitants. So we, by dint of peering through microscopes and arranging series of analytical experiments get glimpses and suggestions of the main activities of the inhabitants of the walled city of the cell. So far have our inquiries been rewarded as to allow us to see that the building materials of the protoplasmic city, like brick, stone, metal, boards and cement, enter sparingly into compounds with one another and simply adhere and intermix. The proteins may dissociate to some extent, the soaps may form large and small particles in solutions and may liquify the lipins or fatty substances but otherwise the substances in each of these groups do not actually dissolve each other and hence simply mix but do not combine chemically when brought together in a liquid or in a jelly which is the common condition of protoplasm. The separate particles may be visualized as electrified spherules or minute globes of different color mingled in a common liquid which might also contain some of the same material in solution as well as some of the salts of potassium, sodium, magnesium and iron which enter into all masses of living matter. Mingle together the shortest possible lengths or frayed fibers of silk, wool, cotton, and starch grains in white of egg and you will have a crude mechanical model of the architecture of protoplasm, magnified many thousands of times. Of such a structure are all of the parts or organs of the cell which are not actually liquid. Beyond the recognition of such objects as starch grains, oil drops, crystals, etc., as separated material, any distinction between the living and non-living in the cell is purely academic and hence futile to the physiologist. I wish to refer especially to the wall which with its liquifying pentosans and the lipoids may well be regarded as a living part of the cell until it reaches extreme age or highly specialized differentiation.

The ions or particles of active, or living matter in the cell of the plant or animal are electrically charged, with the result that these particles attract or repulse each other and are in fields of magnetic force. Life in its last analysis depends upon the setting up and the reduction of such tensions, and chains of these transformations with continuous release of energy and unceasing chemical change probably constitute the actual basis of life. To

a comprehensive idea may be obtained as to the character of the process. The behavior or reaction of any body is the best index of its composition. The record of the variations in a growing organ furnish the clues to the physico-chemical processes involved in its life processes.

If a horizontal microscope to be focused on the tip of a young plant the apex of the stem may very readily be seen to move across the field of view. An eye piece with a scale rule on it allowed the observer to estimate the rate at which it enlarges. The intervals on such a scale may be a fiftieth of an inch.

The first feature which challenges the attention is the fact that the elongation is unsteady, irregular and halting. The apex covers one interval at a high rate, then appears to stand still for some minutes, resumes its growth, covers the next space in a different time, slows down, speeds up, moves from side to side, varies with the temperature, is retarded if the supply of water in the soil is retarded, checks or shortens if warmed too much by direct sunlight, and is literally affected by every wind that blows, as also would be any highly hydrated and thus delicate mass of jelly.

Since the greater part of the mass of the cell is a suspension of various substances in water, all of its activities might be expected to lie within the range of temperature between the boiling and freezing points. Existence continues beyond these points however. Seeds and spores may endure immersion in liquid hydrogen at -252°C , and the heat of a cooking oven is not destructive when the proportion of water is reduced so that the protoplasm becomes solid and inactive. The total range through which resting protoplasm may exist, therefore, runs to nearly 400°C . (over 700°F). But few organisms are active, however, below the freezing point, and the highest temperature record of growth in a seed-plant is that of a cactus at the Desert Laboratory which elongated vigorously at 58°C . ($137^{\circ}\text{Fahrenheit}$). These plants may become four or five degrees warmer without damage. Notwithstanding this enormous range of endurance, living matter grows only within a variation of less than 60°C . (108°F). The most favorable temperatures at which nearly all growth of any general interest proceeds is between 16°C . (60°F) and 38°C . (100°F). All of the available evidence supports the conclusion that it is chiefly at such temperatures all life has developed on the earth. Another phase of the temperature relations which comes nearer home, according to the geographers, is that higher organisms, man included, flourish best, not in an equable climate, but in one in which the stimulation of changing weather is experienced.

Nowhere is the nature of growth and its periodic occurrence better exemplified than in trees. The growth of a tree is intimately bound up with the upward movement of its sap and the use of water. The plant has no circulatory system. Soil solutions taken in by the roots pass upward through tubes and vessels in the recently formed or newest wood to the chlorophyll factories in the leaves where the greater proportion of the water evaporates. Some of the ascending water is drawn outward toward the bark, but much the greater proportion travels upward at a rate varying from a fraction of an inch to a few yards daily, according to the season.

Explanations of the mechanical features of the ascent of sap which have been available for sometime may be taken as fairly adequate in explanation of the way in which water is raised from the soil to tree-tops. On the other hand we have tolerated a conception of downward movement of sugar and albuminous compounds from the leaf through the sieve tubes and past the soft tissues under the bark, which any rigid calculations of the physical possibilities show to be utterly impossible.

That the sugars from a leaf in the crown of a tall tree should diffuse through jelly-like cells passing millions of membranes at the speed at which these substances actually do travel is physically impossible. Professor Dixon has recently advanced the bold view that sugars and albumins travel downward through the outer layers of wood. No adequate explanation of the method has yet been advanced, and one will be difficult to find. The task will be to find how an upwardly moving and a downwardly moving diffusion can take place in adjoining tracts of wood.

The changes in a tree trunk directly connected with growth and with

reactions so numerous and varied, so constructively and so satisfactorily to the circumstances, and so full of apparent purpose, that a greatly restricted field is left for those who assume some extraneously derived vital force in interpreting the actions of living things. Herein lies the controversy of the vitalists and the mechanists which it would not be proper to waken or to rehearse on the present occasion. I may go as far as to illustrate the fact that many things which we are apt to ascribe to vital forces or to functions of living things are due to fundamental properties of matter by saying that when we build a house and give it windows we do not make the mistake of thinking that these windows are to pull in or absorb light; we do continually carry such a misconception of the roots of a plant in the soil. These organs instead of windows have surface layers of lattice work many layers thick. The ions or particles of salts in the soil pass through these screens at a rate and to an amount determined chiefly by their own velocity, size and electric charge, but the myth of the selective absorptive power of the plant is assumed in the latest scientific paper on my table and will doubtless live as a popular conception much beyond the life of the youngest person in this room.

The present approach will be based upon studies on the protoplasm of plants. The mucilages, of which gum-arabic, tragacanth and cherry gum are examples, are abundant in plants and present in the living matter of all organisms. These pentosans are sugars and weak acids and the various gums vary widely as to solubility and capacity for holding water. The albumins or proteins have the distinguishing property of being acid, and basic or neutral, under different conditions. The soaps are compounds of fatty acids, such as oleic, palmitic and stearic, and a common base such as potassium or sodium. The surface energy of these substances are illustrated by soap bubbles, which are generally of potassium or sodium oleate or stearate. It is to these soaps that the sensitiveness of living matter to acids, for example, may be principally due.

The lipoids comprise the fourth component of protoplasm. These are fatty substances abundant in the brain and nervous tracts of animals and present in every cell of plants, especially in growing tracts. Some fatty substances unite with phosphorus, others with albumens, and others with the carbo-hydrates.

A study of these unions might solve the problem of the replacement of starches in fatty substances especially characteristic of metabolism in degenerating or aging cells. Some authors have recently taken the ground that these fatty substances constitute the fundamental material of living matter. As they are known to accumulate in the external part of the protoplasm and penetrate the wall, all researches on permeability must now take into account behavior of the two-phase system which they form in the passage of solutions into and out of the cell. The artificial cell perfected in my laboratory has been designed for such studies.

The first occurrence or origin of masses of matter in which the physical activities led toward the manifestations which we identify with life on the earth's surface is a most enticing subject for speculation. The precursors of living things as we know them, minute masses of primordial jellies must have been formed in shallow brackish waters warmed by the sun to temperatures much like those which may be observed in tidepools at the present time. The beginnings of life could not have been in the monotonous immensity of the seas, which are in effect a uniform saline solutions with but minute variations. Where the sea met the land, however, many new combinations were possible. There was no soil on the land, for soil is largely a product of plants and of animals. The landscape was of bare rocks, sand and water. Rapid alternations of sunshine and clouds with abundant rains would have characterized such a time, and volcanoes may have belched out earth encircling volumes of ashes and gases some of which would come down with the rains. Hydrocarbons, nitrites, ammonia, hydrogen phosphide, etc. might thus have been thrown together in such manner as to give opportunity for many possible chemical combinations. Only those combinations or aggregations which would result in jelly-like masses constituted possible basis of life. In such manner possibly nitrogen from nitrites or from ammonia was coupled with carbon and hydrogen to form a simple amino-acid. Recombinations at higher temperatures in the sun in an atmosphere probably poor in oxygen might lead in the formation of a simple protein or albumen.

The time has been long since primitive protoplasm thus came together on the shores of primeval seas, as remains of living things are found in the oldest rocks. Whether this first occurred ten million or a hundred million or a thousand million years ago, it is probable that such origination took place many times, and that surviving types have followed a devious path of development.

In any case the compounds which were formed, and which must have been in the condition of a colloid, did not fall into the way of beginning life as we know it until it became the seat of changes by which new organic compounds were formed, which too would be those which assume the colloidal or jelly condition. This formation of additional masses of jelly and retaining them would go on until a certain size was reached, when fission or division would ensue as a drop of water too large divides into two smaller ones. Growth and thus exemplified reproduction are today the fundamental phases of biology.

Somewhat in the ever more complex web of life the suntraps or screens of coloring matter, which absorb and use the energy of certain rays of light

last analysis depends upon the setting up and the reception of energy and chains of these transformations with continuous release of energy and unceasing chemical change probably constitute the actual basis of life. To make protoplasm we would need the mixture of material described above and then initiate the series of chemical changes necessary to keep it active in building itself up and freeing energy from the material which it acquires. To make a great picture you have but to apply a selection of pigments in a proper manner to canvas. We recognize many masterpieces in painting and I do not regard it as an impossible dream that substances may be compounded which will show some of the simpler forms of metabolism or chemical change which are inevitably connected with the action of living matter. It is significant of the unity of science and of the convergence of research in it that the chemist and biologist alike have now brought many of their problems to a stage where further progress depends upon discoveries which may be made as to the constitution of the atom. Science as a mode of thought, and as a method of ordering life has no recognition more definite and real than that embodied in the acknowledgment that progress in medicine as a dependent of biology as well as in many industries basic to our economic system depends upon the results of measurements of the number, position or orbits and electric charges of the electrons in atoms.

We may profitably forego for the moment the technical discussion that would be necessary to present the idea of the manner in which protoplasm makes more protoplasm, but we can take up the matter of growth of an organism, or how a small plant or animal becomes a large one. This may be done most readily with the cell of the plant. Any organism is built up of units, protoplasts of cells as they are ineptly termed. Increase in size results from the multiplication of these cells and their expansion. The cell or single unit of protoplasm in the plant is at first a minute bit of dense jelly of the composition described above. Two stages of growth are discernible in its development. In the earlier stage the wall is easily stretched and the protoplasm is rich in lipoids or fatty substances. Enlargement ensues by swelling as a result of the absorption of water, and additional material dissolved in the water is brought into the mass. The new particles or building blocks are lifted into place by the derricks and cranes of molecular energy which act with tremendous force in a short radius on the surfaces of these minute particules. This enlargement by accretion does not go far, however, before cavities begin to appear in the mass of protoplasm, known as vacuoles, which henceforth become prime factors in the process. The sap which accumulates in the vacuoles contains acids, sugars, salts and various organic compounds which attract water very strongly. These substances themselves pass through the wall slowly and with difficulty and as a result of osmotic action which is set up the vacuoles become turgid and swollen and the entire mass is stretched. Four-fifths, or more of the total growth of a cell is due to this enlargement by distention. A simple thin-walled cell such as those of the pith or fundamental tissue of a plant thus reaches a final form which might be compared to that of a toy balloon with a lining layer of jelly, the gaseous content being represented by a sugar and salt solution. The actual amount of protoplasm built up by accretion in the first stage of growth is not materially increased in the stretching stage. The later introductions to the cavity being largely water, the actual proportion of solid matter in the protoplasmic sac of a cell is very small, less than one part in a hundred.

Growth is not simply a matter of pounds of potassium or sugar, or of hundreds of calories of food. Certain accessory substances, excitatory agents or vitamins are essential to normal procedure. Amino-compounds, such as glycocoll, a lanin, asparagin, histidin, very dilute solutions of salts of potassium, sodium and calcium and extracts of yeast, and other vegetables have been found to accelerate growth and promote physical well-being in plants and in animals. But little is known as to the manner in which these invigorating substances act upon the organism. It has been found, however, in my own experiments that all growth-promoting substances tested cause cells to swell and the protoplasm to become more watery or more highly hydrated. The degree of activity of living matter depends directly upon its water content, which may be over ninety-nine per cent of its total weight.

The more obvious features of growth, as in the elongation of shoots, leaves, or roots, may be detected by daily measurements with a common ruler. Some plants, such as the vines or young trees, make increases from day to day or from night till morning, so great that the fact of elongation is observable without any measuring device whatever. The thick shoots of bamboo grow a foot or more daily. Grotesque but well verified stories are extant as to their use in executing the death penalty among the Malays of certain regions. The condemned person is bound in a position so that the stout shoot penetrates the body in its relentless elongation in a day-long torture and death. The forces which push up a growing organ are those which cause a mushroom to lift the bricks in a pavement, or wedges of wood when wetted to split out rocks in a quarry. The thrusting of power of the growing point comes chiefly from the imbibition of water in the accretion stage of the cell.

The total volume or the size of an organ may be estimated at any time by a variety of methods. Such measurements yield but little information as to the nature of growth. It is only by following the course of growth that

can take place in adjoining tracts of wood.

The changes in a tree trunk directly connected with growth and with variations in the solutions moving through the stems may be measured and recorded by the dendrograph which has recently been designed for that purpose. The essential part of this instrument is a "floating frame" of an alloy which shows but little variation in changing temperatures. This is supported about the tree on flexible wire fingers. A set screw on one side makes suitable permanent contact on a prepared spot on the inner bark. On the opposite side is a specially designed lever set in which a sliding rod of fused silica touches the trunk exactly opposite the set screw. The silica rod pushes on the short arm of a lever, the other end of which carries a pen which traces the variation on a specially ruled sheet carried by a cylinder revolved by a 7-day clock. This arrangement provides the tree with a pen by which it traces its continuous history.

The diary of the tree as thus written shows that it is in a state of almost continuous change in dimensions, whether growing or not. Pine, oak, walnut, and ash trees show a daily variation highly suggestive of pulsations. Beginning in the evening the trunk begins to enlarge and continues to do so until sunrise, as denoted by the upward course of the line traced by the dendrograph. A pause now ensues followed by a slow shrinkage throughout does not take place, and this furnishes the clue to the causes of these daily equalizing variations. The tree trunk may be compared to a hose, through the day. If, however, the day is humid or rainy, the shrinkage which water is pushed upward by forces in the roots, and the leaves suck water from the upper end. When the leaves remove more water than comes into the trunk from the roots, a shrinkage results and this may be seen on any clear, warm day. When the roots force more water into the stem than is removed by the leaves, a swelling ensues, which takes place at night or on humid, rainy days.

The pulsation is therefore a direct response to conditions of water supply in the soil and air. Unless stilled by freezing, the pulsation goes on day after day, round the season. During the greater part of the time, the thin mat of embryonic cells between the bark and the trunk lies quiescent. The long, thin needle-shaped cells of this cambium, as it is called, awake with the advent of spring. The advance of the season brings warmth and water. Food material, chiefly in the form of starch and sugar accumulated in the galleries of thin walled storage cells, begin to dissolve and diffuse through the walls. The factories of the protoplasmic machine begin to run and the mills to turn. Young dense cells are split off inside the cambium and enlarge by accretion and distention. Specialized alterations convert these into wood and other cells. Other cells external to the cambium pass into the bark. The pulsations recorded by the dendrograph now take an upward swing and day by day the pen traces its curved line higher on the scale. Growth operations continue under favorable conditions of moisture and temperature until the stored supply of raw materials and that coming down from the chlorophyll factories are adequate, then the machinery of the growing cells slows down and comes to a standstill. A definite layer of wood has been added to the trunk and the cells formed at the beginning and end of the season are different from those made in the height of the season. The cylindrical layers around the tree thus become distinguishable as "annual rings" on the surface of a stump or end of a log.

An approximation of the age of the tree may be made from the count of these layers. Students of earth-history have recently realized that the cambium of the tree is so sensitive that a record of the rainfall and the weather may be read from tree layers for any year during the life of the tree. This is especially true of the yellow pine and the big trees, perhaps of the redwood, but emphatically not of the Monterey pine. Assuming that climatic swings with sunspot activity, others go further and read variations in the sun in these thin cylinders of wood laid down decades or centuries ago.

A tree may thus be a book of the weather. That of the California redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) has several hundred pages or layers. Its giant relative (*Sequoia gigantea*), the "Big Tree" of the Sierras, reaches a much greater age and size. It is, in fact, a veritable library of weather-lore, of fires, of lightning, of floods, land slips, storms and draught, with but few missing pages.

When one sees the silvery cambium of such a tree it is impressive to realize that he is looking on a bit of protoplasm which may have begun its activity a thousand years before the Christian era. Its material substance replaced numberless times, its characteristic properties and reactions to heat, cold, moisture, sunshine and drought have not changed in the thirty centuries or more in which its yearly activities have cumulated in the oldest and largest of living organisms.

The vicissitudes encountered by its progenitors in three hundred centuries have not changed its innate qualities. These may be taken identical with those of its ancestral cells which as a line of descent with fossil remains show that it is as true to the characters of one million, or five million years ago as closely as are the properties of an atom of iron today with those it bore so long ago.

On the other hand, we have the best of evidence to the effect that many hereditary streams of protoplasm have been modified in scores or hundreds of ways in similar or shorter periods.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Alice Riggs Hunt is leaving for her home in New York. She has been here a year.

The Misses Eriant of San Jose are occupying their cottage and will be here for a month.

Mrs. Paul Mason, Miss Adele Mason and Miss Lafrance are at their Pebble Beach home.

Mrs. L. E. Maguire and daughter Leone are spending a few weeks at Fulton Leaf, Lake Tahoe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Acton Hall and Acton Jr., who have been here three months, are on the way to their home at Aqua, Ohio.

Harry Bowling, of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Times, and Mrs. Bowling are in the Mia Mia cottage on north Carmelo for a fortnight.

Lewis Josselyn left early in the week for New York, where he will take steamer for France, to join his wife. It is probable they will be in Carmel at Christmas.

Rev. Leslie E. Learned, D. D., rector of All Saints' church, Pasadena, will conduct the service and preach at Carmel All Saints' tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Forest Theater organization holds its annual meeting next Monday evening at Arts and Crafts Hall. Business of much importance will be transacted. A large attendance is desired.

Mrs. L. U. Brake of Carmel and her mother, Mrs. M. E. Orr, have been in San Jose for two months. Mrs. Brake and Miss Mary Powers recently spent two weeks in Yosemite Valley.

A tea for the benefit of St. Anne's Guild of All Saints' Church here is to be given next Thursday afternoon. The proceeds will go toward clearing up the indebtedness on the lot north of the church. The hostesses are Mrs. F. G. Williams, Mrs. P. G. Prince and Mrs. C. A. McCollom.

Charles Smith's automobile transportation business here is in charge of H. R. Selby during Smith's several months' absence in San Diego, where he is handling another transportation proposition.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. McGinty and family of San Jose have taken the Bremner cottage for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrecht of San Francisco are charmed with Carmel. They are guests of the McGintys.

Mrs. George G. Ross, an annual visitor here, who is at present at Lake Joseph, Ontario, writes the Pine Cone

as follows: "I am still getting letters from Carmel written to my home in Cleveland asking if I were in the hotel Wa Wa that was burned in Canada. I am thankful to say I was not."

Smallest Letter.

What surely must be the smallest letter to cross the Atlantic arrived in London recently. It was a Christmas greeting cut with a diamond on a glass slide, the writing occupying the 1-48,000th part of a square inch. The greeting contained 50 words, and in addition a beautifully drawn picture of the sea and an island with trees, with the sun shining above it, the whole being surrounded in an ornamental border. Each word is quite distinct under an objective glass.

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WE WANT ONLY THE GENUINE

Small town newspapers welcome legitimate news items from all persons who contribute them by mail or in person, as it is physically impossible for any newspaper to cover every event that has the element of news. There are many things that escape the attention of alert news gatherers because it is impossible for them to be everywhere. Everybody who reads the home newspaper should feel at liberty to submit genuine news items at any time, and the people of Carmel and vicinity are very accommodating in this regard.

Legitimate news will always be given the consideration which it deserves, but no contribution will be published that is submitted without the name and address of the sender. This does not mean that the name of the contributor will appear with the item, but it does give the newspaper a chance to check up on spurious and questionable statements which are often made, embarrassing the publisher and others.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

According to Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical expert, it won't be so very long before the world's producing population will have to work but four hours a day.

If people are not going to work as much as they have in the past, there are only three wholesome outlets for their energy and the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. These are: Sport, Art and Scientific Research. We have named these in the order of their popularity. To the vast majority, the first named is the only one of the three which will make a man a happy man. A man who is not sufficiently interested in the various arts to keep themselves so busy writing bad poetry or painting bad pictures that they will have little or no time for bad deeds. A smaller number can be taught to indulge in scientific research and philosophical speculation to the complete exclusion of bootlegging and allied pleasures.

DO SOMETHING ON EIGHTH AVENUE

There is much complaint concerning the condition of the roadway on Eighth avenue. Due to washouts of last winter and to heavy traffic, the street is in bad shape and should be repaired. Driving is not only uncomfortable, but unsafe as well. It is up to the city trustees or the property owners to do something, and quickly.

Elizabeth McClung White Realty Office Carmel-by-the-Sea

Properties for rent or sale listed with me have my prompt and careful attention. My listing cards do not ask for the exclusive right to represent you. Phone 905 J-14

Antique Jewelry from Europe

Modern hand-tooled bronzes
 Venetian Shawls
 Javanese Batiks

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LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED

Distributors of
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Box 599, Monterey
 Phone 784-J

When in San Francisco
 Stop at the

Columbia Hotel

O'Farrell at Taylor Street. From Southern Pacific Depot, Third and Townsend Station, take number 20 car. Off at Taylor. One block north. From Ferry station take A, B, C or D car, off at Taylor. One block south.

In the Center of Things

Attractive Rates
 Single rooms \$2.00 per day
 Outside rooms \$1.50 per day
 Rooms with bath \$2.00 per day

Fireproof Building
 125 Comfortable Rooms

We have a new road map of the entire State. Drop us a card and we will be glad to mail one to you.

CARMEL BAKERY

PRODUCTS

are pure and wholesome and are made under strict sanitary conditions. We invite inspection by our customers and others

Eat Bread Made in Carmel

Cakes, etc., made for special occasions

Curtis' Restaurant and Tea Room

has been altered to accommodate more patrons.

Prices in dining room will be the same
 as in the Candy store.

Hot Cakes or Waffles with syrup and butter	15
Soup	10
Salad	15
Ham or Bacon and Eggs, toast, coffee, tea or milk	60
DINNER—Soup, salad, meat, vegetables, bread, butter, tea, coffee or milk, ice cream, pie or cake	75
T-Bone Steak, with vegetables, bread and butter	50
Pork Chops, with vegetables, bread and butter	50
Sandwiches	10-15
Cottage Cheese	10
Ice Cream	10
Curtis' A-Bars	05
Ice Cream Soda	10
Tamales	25
Encornadas	25
Chop Suey	35

CURTIS

Notary Public

Houses for Rent

CARMEL INVESTMENT COMPANY

Real Estate

Phone 656

Carmel Highlands Inn

A Refined Sojourning Home, overlooking the ocean. On the Monterey Coast, south of Carmel, California.

CHALETs EN SUITE AND SINGLE

For rates and reservations address

Manager Highlands Inn,
 Carmel, California.

Phone 748-J—South Pacific Street
 Past Grammar School—also entrance on Carmel Hill

How could such sweet and wholesome hours
 be reckoned but with herbs and flowers!

MONTEREY NURSERY

Now in Bloom—TUBER BEGONIAS

Specializes in all the old-fashioned flowers as well as the choicest of newer introductions. Trees, Shrubs, Flowers—Everything for the Garden Beautiful. Gardens Planned.

The old Charles Rollo Peters Place

Repairing

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
 of all kinds

Ocean avenue Charles Frank, Jeweler
 Carmel

FORTS WORTH PURCHASING

Uncle Sam Has Them for Sale and Their Acquisition Might Be Well Worth While.

Scores of old forts in the United States are for sale. We don't need forts any more, except around the edges of the country and can spare a good many of those.

Antiquated forts are to go at auction and other means of sale, and there is a chance to secure some old-fashioned masterpieces and military antiques.

The real future value of these forts lies chiefly in their display to tourists. Tourists are presently going to be one of the best money-making propositions in the United States.

As few suspected the millions of dollars that lay in the movies, so the value of tourists is not yet appreciated as it will be when they begin to come every summer in armies, moving eastward and westward.

Every tourist will have from \$900 to \$500 to spend, and the town with the most "sights" and enjoyments is going to get the most greenbacks. Maine's \$45,000,000 a year from tourists will be but a small portion of the money circulated.

Every town near an old fort should get it in this bargain sale; and should acquire everything else that will constitute a "show." Perhaps some city will mother an annual world's fair.

Woman Pirate Achieves Fame.

There recently appeared on the river at Hong-Kong, much to the alarm of ship owners and their crews, a woman pirate, who has already taken a heavy toll of loot from vessels. Nothing is known of her, except the fact that she speaks English, wears a serge costume and Wellington boots, and carries a wicked-looking revolver, with which she compels her victims to surrender. Under her are a score or more Chinese brigands, who, although they are cut-throats and robbers, obey her implicitly.

Wanted Story With a Purpose.

Billy had fallen and hurt himself, and I called him to me saying: "Don't cry, Billy. Come here, and I'll tell you a story."

He stopped sobbing, and came. "Tell me what kind of a story you want," I said.

"Well," he said with a sigh, "tell me one that will make my thinks glad again."—Exchange.

The Area of the Earth.

The latest measurements give the area of the earth as 57,254,000 square miles of land, which includes lakes and rivers and 139,295,000 square miles of sea, a total of 196,549,000 square miles.

A Duty.

Cheerfulness is not merely a matter of mood; it is an obligation we owe to those about us.—Boston Transcript.

A Bad Blunder.

A certain church society visits the hospitals of its city, and the other night the society had supper in the Sunday school room before leaving on its mission of mercy. At the conclusion of the meal Brother Miller said: "Now that we have eaten supper, let's go to the home for incurables. The ladies haven't spoken to him since."—Kansas City Star.

Increased Use of Tobacco.

Smoking is on the increase in the United States. There was a jump of 156 per cent in the value of cigars and cigarettes from 1914 to 1921, and of this 4 per cent was from 1919 to 1921. The value in 1914 was \$314,994.00; 1919, \$773,982.00, and 1921, \$806,740,000.

Well, Why Should We?

"As a general thing," says an exchange, "we don't find fault with a woman's inconsistency until we have been a victim of it."—Boston Transcript.

Unhappiness Explained.

Man's unhappiness, as I construe, comes of his greatness; it is because there is an infinite in him, which with the finite he cannot quite understand. —Carlyle.

A Soot-Scraper.

We read that a skyscraper is going up in London. This puzzles us, for it is well known that London is a city of soot. —Boston Evening Transcript.

Beautiful Homes

Designed
and
Constructed

Dewitt
Appleton

Monterey, Cal.

TO THE
Carmel patrons
OF THE
Grove Laundry

We now have a daily wagon call

Work done Promptly
Phone 488

M. J. MURPHY

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Ninth and Monte Verde St.

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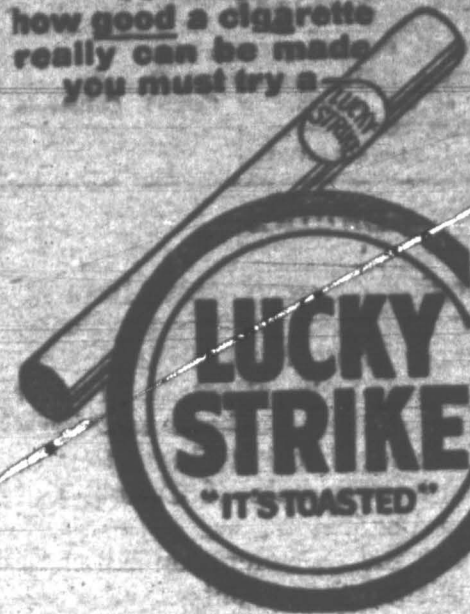
Telephone 963-J for the best
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
in market

CARMEL GROCERY
MINGES

Ocean Avenue
at Lincoln

Telephone
963 J-4

To know
how good a cigarette
really can be made
you must try a



BOUCHER'S
MONTEREY

Among the early fall
arrivals is the

Grayson

a beautiful one-strap
gray buckskin, trimmed
with battle-gray kid—
new Spanish heels

nine-
seventy-
five

Steve Boucher

Smart Shoes

for
Women and Children

433 Alvarado Street
Next to First National Bank

CHURCH NOTICES**CARMEL CHURCH**

Lincoln Street, South of Ocean
Avenue
Morning Service, 11 o'clock.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Rev. Fred Sheldon, Pastor
Strangers Welcome

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Sunday, 11 a. m.
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Church Edifice, Monte Verde Street,
one block North of Ocean Ave.

ALL SAINTS CHAPEL (Episcopal)

Holy Communion every Sunday at
8 a. m.
Morning Prayer and Address at 10
o'clock every Sunday except first Sun-
day, when there will be Holy Com-
munion also.

Our Celery Phosphate
is a fountain drink
supreme

Served Ice-cold at

Basham's

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

Established 16 Years

C. O. GOOLD

Phone 405-W-5

Office Northeast Corner San Carlos and
Ocean Avenue

TAXI

(AT ANY HOUR)

SEE—The 17-Mile Drive

Big Sur

—Santa Cruz Big Trees

—Carmel Valley, etc.

Efficient guide to all points.

TRANSFERRING

Get car prices

Electrical Repairs

Vacuum Cleaners and
Irons for Rent
Westinghouse Mazda Lamps
All Styles

L. H. D. L.

Eighth and San Carlos
Phone 902 J 15

Carmel
Boarding Kennel
for
Small Animals

Under the auspices of the Carmel
Humane Society. For rates and
particulars write to Miss Dorothy
Bassett, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal.

FOR
INFORMATION
As to

PROPERTY
IN AND ABOUT
CARMEL

ADDRESS
CARMEL
DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY

JOBGING

SEE
H. E. ROGERS

7th St., bet. Dolores and Lincoln St.

Carmel-by-the-Sea
Pharmacy

Soaps, Toilet Articles, Perfumes,
Firm, Cigars, Cigarettes
Stationery

Hotel La Playa

Carmel-by-the-Sea
California

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

Camino Real
at Eighth Avenue
Ocean View

Engraved Cards. Bring your plate
to the Pine Cone office.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XLIII.—WYOMING



IT IS to Wyoming that falls the honor of being the first state to grant equal political rights to women. In fact when congress, in 1868, created the Territory of Wyoming from parts of Dakota, Utah and Idaho, a constitution was adopted which gave women the right to vote.

There were rumors of early Spanish explorations in Wyoming but they seem unfounded by fact. Probably the first white men to visit this part of the country were Sleur de la Verendze, and his sons who passed through this region in 1743 in search of locations for trading posts. In 1804 the Yellowstone was first visited by hunters, although the fame of its scenic beauty was not spread much earlier.

dence until 1870 and it was set aside as a federal reserve in 1872.

The first permanent fort in Wyoming was erected in 1834. The river flows into the Platte. Later when the stream of immigrants passed through this region on their way to the California gold fields a string of forts were erected along the Oregon Trail to protect the travelers from attacks by the hostile Sioux Indians.

Through Wyoming went not only the Oregon Trail, which was opened up by Lieutenant Fremont and his guide, Kit Carson, in 1842, but also the Salt Lake Trail. Along these routes many travelers crossed Wyoming, but few stopped and settled there as the country was the most arid of all our states. The discovery of gold in 1867 led to the founding of South Pass City and in the same year Cheyenne was laid out by the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Wyoming became the forty-fourth state of the Union in 1890 and is eighth in size with an area of 97,914 square miles.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

50
GOOD
CIGARETTES
10¢



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"BULL"
DURHAM
TOBACCO

PINE INN

Management John B. Jordan
Carmel-by-the-Sea
California

AMERICAN PLAN
Open All the Year

Ocean Avenue at Monte Verde
TELEPHONE 363

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE STATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 3817 OF THE POLITICAL CODE.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Monterey, State of California.
Whereas, on the 31st day of August, 1923, there was received by me and recorded in my office, a written authorization under the hand and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was and is in words and figures following:

NOTICE

Controller's Department, State of California.
To the Tax Collector of the County of Monterey, State of California:

Whereas, a deed or deeds conveying to the people of the State of California the title to the property hereinafter described having heretofore been filed in the Controller's office of the State of California;

And, whereas, said deed or deeds recite the fact that said property hereinafter described was sold to the people of the State of California for the non-payment of state and county taxes;

And, whereas, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the law in such case made and provided, I, Ray L. Riley, Controller of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, do by these presents authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property hereinafter described.

The property above referred to, and hereby authorized to be sold, is situate, lying and being in the County of Monterey, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Property sold to the State June 24, 1907, for the taxes of 1906.
Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7, Block 21, as per Map of Carmel City.

Deed No. 68.

No bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all costs and penalties for every year delinquent as shown by the delinquent rolls for said years and also all tax liens up to the date of the redemption of the deed to the State, together with the graduate redemption penalties required under Section 3817 of Political Code computed upon the aggregate amount of the taxes for each of said years from the first day of July following delinquency to the date of the sale hereunder, and all expenses incurred to the date of the sale under this authorization.

Said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales.

(Seal)
Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 23rd day of August, A. D. 1923.

RAY L. RILEY, Controller.

Therefore, in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I will on Monday, October 1st, 1923, at the hour of 10 a. m., in the County Tax Collector's office, in the Court House in said Salinas City, County of Monterey, State of California, sell in separate lots or parcels at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, the said property hereinafter described, which said authorization is hereby made a part of this notice, to-wit:

Property sold to the State, June 24th, 1907, for the tax of 1906.

Description of property—Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7, Block 21, as per map of Carmel City.

Deed No. 68.

1906 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.	
Taxes of 1906	\$ 1.33
Special school and other taxes—delinquent	.21
Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)	.19
Costs on delinquent roll	.50
Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.	1.75
50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817	.77
1907 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.	
Taxes of 1907	\$ 1.90
Special school and other taxes—delinquent	.05
Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)	.23
Costs on delinquent roll	.50
Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.	2.08
50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817	.97
1908 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.	
Taxes of 1908	\$ 1.80
Special school and other taxes—delinquent	1.15
Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)	.36
Costs on delinquent roll	.50
Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.	2.94
50 per cent graduated penalty under	

Section 3817

1907 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1907

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1908 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1908

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1909 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1909

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1910 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1910

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1911 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1911

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1912 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1912

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1913 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1913

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under

Section 3817

1914 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1914

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Section 3817

1909 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1909

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1910 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1910

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1911 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1911

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1912 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1912

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1913 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1913

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1914 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1914

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1915 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1915

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1916 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1916

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1917 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1917

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1918 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1918

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1919 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1919

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1920 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1920

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1921 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1921

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1922 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1922

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1923 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1923

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1924 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1924

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1925 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1925

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3817

1926 Assessed to Christine A. Cook.

Taxes of 1926

Special school and other taxes—delinquent

Penalties on delinquency (15-5 and 5 per cent)

Costs on delinquent roll

Interest at 7 per cent per annum from July 1, computed upon the taxes only.

50 per cent graduated penalty under Section 3

Pine Needles

Mrs. Roberta A. Leitch will shortly move into her new studio on Monte Verde.

Mrs. Russell Slade had as guest last week her sister, Mrs. James Finnell of San Francisco.

Miss Christine Burton is to leave shortly for Cleveland, Ohio, where she will spend the winter with her brother, Harold Burton.

Van Cleve Johns, Jr., one of last year's Yale graduates, is here with his parents for a three months' stay. He is a short story writer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bickle and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ramsey are away on a fortnight's trip to San Diego. They motored down. The Bickles will return by steamer.

A delightful tea in honor of Mrs. G. W. Harney and Mrs. Charles Hexter of Marysville and Mrs. H. G. Teake of Berkeley was given a few days ago by Miss Teake and Miss Mills.

Mrs. George Richardson of Berkeley, who played with the Del Monte Trio, accompanying the artists performing at the exposition, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Preston Search.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Black and family of Fresno, who have been occupying a cottage here all summer, motored home last week. Miss Constantine Black started in her first year at the University of California.

Ralph T. Seymour of Chicago recently purchased property in this city and is planning to build in the near future.

The land sold includes lots 6 to 12, inclusive, in block B5. Arthur T. Shand effected the transaction.

Miss Alberta Langley went to San Francisco for a few days last week. She is the producer of the Kegg-Goldsmith Marionettes, reorganization of which company has been effected. The company starts on tour October 1.

Just as last week-end saw a large influx of visitors in Carmel, so will this week-end witness a large crowd here. Many are already in town. Monday—Admission Day—is a legal holiday. The public school, library, postoffice and bank will be closed.

Antrim Nelson Crawford, poet, critic and professor of journalism at the University of Agriculture, Kansas, has arrived in Carmel. Mr. Crawford, who has just completed his book, "Ethics of Journalism," has been spending the summer at the University of Washington.

Rev. and Mrs. Sheldon departed last Monday for their vacation. They will be away until September 30, visiting the State Fair at Sacramento, attending the session of the annual conference at Grass Valley and then spending some time on the Truckee and Tahoe basins.

Dr. A. J. Smith will be in charge at the Carmel church while they are absent.

An evening spent at the Mission Tea House will be an evening spent pleasantly. Dancing. Adv.

Books, pamphlets, programs, business forms, are printed by the Pine Cone Press.

COMBINED REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE BANK OF CARMEL AS OF

Close of Business, August 28, 1923

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$ 12 978 31
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures and safe deposit vaults	14 031 34
Cash on hand and due from banks	76 873 27
Other cash items	7 04
Other resources	525 49
Total	\$104 415 45

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	\$ 25 000 00
Undivided profits (less expenses, interest and taxes paid)	8 815 16
Individual deposits subject to check	64 260 07
Savings deposits	8 267 47
Cashier's checks	3 072 75
Total	\$104 415 45

State of California } ss.
County of Monterey }

T. A. Work, President, and B. J. Segal, Assistant Secretary of the Bank of Carmel, being duly sworn, each for himself, says he has a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report of condition and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained, is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) T. A. WORK, President.

(Signed) B. J. SEGAL, Asst. Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, in and for Monterey County, State of California, this 30th day of August, 1923.

[Seal]

R. C. DeYOE,
Notary Public in and for said County of Monterey, State of California.

Opportunities

FOR SALE—Young dog (female) part Irish setter and part Airedale; good disposition. Dog (tan color and white) part terrier and police; male. Black and white puppy (female); part spaniel and terrier. Also two Maltese kittens and one brown tiger (male). Dogs \$5 each. Kittens \$1 each. Carmel Humane Society.

FOUND—Two vests; owner may have same by paying for this ad at Pine Cone office.

MARVELOUS attic studio, 70 feet long, 20 feet north glass; modern kitchen and bath; heat, hot water; bedrooms for six. Scott studios, 1714 Vallejo st., San Francisco.

LOST—Platinum Swiss wrist watch, set with 36 small diamonds; oblong in design, with platinum bow-knots each end; black ribbon wrist-band; marked Minnie McDonald; lost motoring between Los Angeles and Alameda, coast route through Carmel; liberal reward for return Mrs. C. L. McDonald, 1001 Grand St., Alameda. Telephone Alameda 55.

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